Amusements.

ACADEMY—8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Industrial Exhibition.
AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Vice-Admiral.
BIJOU THEATRE—8—Later On.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Hamlet.
CASINO—8—The Drum-Major.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Great Unknown.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—8:30—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Uncle Joe.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:10—Said Pasha.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Our Flat.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Aunt Jack.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Philharmonic Rehearsal.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—McKenna's Flirtation.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Exiles.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—The Candidate.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE—8:15—Shenandoah.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Seven Ages.
STAR THEATRE—8—Myles Aroon.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—2 and 8—Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—County Fair.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Ben-My-Chree.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Variety.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Innsbruck. ═ Archduke John of Austria will take the name of Johann Orth, and enter a London shipbuilding yard. ═ Sir John Macdonald has resigned the presidency of the Council of Ministers in Canada and taken the portfolio of Minister of Railways and Canals. ═ The Swedish bark Hilma was wrecked near Rio Grande; the captain and part of the crew were drowned. ═ Testimony regarding the Land League's bank accounts was heard by the Parnell Commission; Sir Henry James resumed his speech for "The Times."

Domestic.—The International Maritime Conference adopted several amendments to the Rules of the Road. ═ The train robber Holzhay, in Wisconsin, stated that his crimes were the result of mental disease. ═ A disturbance showed itself among Ohio Democrats over the United States Senatorship. ═ The Presbytery of West Jersey celebrated its semi-centennial. ═ A warrant was issued for the arrest of George H. Binney, insurance broker, in Boston. ═ Attorneys for the defence indicated that the testimony for the prisoners in the Cronin case would last ten days. ═ The will of John Crerar was admitted to probate in Chicago; it leaves $1,300,000 to relatives, friends and many charities, and $2,500,000 to found the John Crerar Library, in Chicago. ═ Ex-Congressman George T. Garrison died at Onancock, Va. ═ Mandamus proceedings were begun by the Democrats in Troy to compel the canvass of alleged fraudulent votes.

City and Suburban.—The Secretary of the Dock Department was again examined by Corporation Counsel Clark: methods of giving contracts were disclosed. ═ Cincinnati and Brooklyn were admitted to the baseball League; several reforms were adopted. ═ No action was taken in regard to the college protests against football players. ═ The special Senate Committee on the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards began taking testimony. ═ Stocks dull with a steady appreciation in values, closing strong.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 54 7-8.

By the will of John Crerar, which was admitted to probate in Chicago yesterday, that city is made the legatee of $2,500,000, which is to be used in the erection and maintenance of a public library. This is a splendid bequest, which cannot fail to prove of untold advantage to Chicago. It is to be hoped that the use of the money for the purpose intended by Mr. Crerar will not be delayed by a prolonged contest over his will, or defeated through any defect in the instrument, as may be the case with Mr. Tilden's intentions for the benefit of New-York. It is significant that Mr. Crerar insists that in the selection of books for the library a "healthy moral and Christian sentiment" is to be kept in view, and all "nastiness and immorality" are to be excluded.

If fault is found with the action of the Marine Conference in deciding that all vessels must "go at moderate speed" in thick weather, it will be by the owners of fast steamships, not by the sensible portion of the travelling public. Safety is more important than speed. Under the new rule adopted a good deal of latitude, however, is left to the captain, since the rule prescribes "careful regard to existing conditions and circumstances," and the Conference specifically rejected an amendment which sought to determine the maximum rate of "moderate speed" in time of fog.

There is more force in the contention of property-owners in what used to be called the annexed district that the control of streets, etc., in that part of the city should be taken from the Park Commissioners than that a special commissioner should be appointed for that region. Their idea, as we understand it, is that this commissioner should have, as to the wards north of the Harlem, the same powers and functions as the Commissioner of Public Works exercises over the rest of the city. Whatever good reasons existed for giving the Park Commissioners exclusive jurisdiction here fifteen or twenty years ago, it is clear that with the new parks to look after these officials have enough to attend to; and it may be said that pavements, street boundaries and the like do not come naturally within the purview of the Park authorities. Is not the simple solution of the matter the extension of the authority of the Public Works Department so as to embrace the whole city?

The further the examination of Secretary Kemble, of the Dock Department, is pushed the more evident it becomes that the city government has rarely been ornamented with an official less familiar with his duties or more poorly qualified to perform them. Kemble's ignorance of dock matters is so dense that it would be ludicrous if it were not lamentable. Examination of the Department's records by the Corporation Counsel on Wednesday showed that forty worthless leases are in existence; but of these Kemble knew next to nothing, and even with his books before him he was unable to tell the names of the dockmasters. His testimony, however, strongly tended to prove the existence of a ring of contractors who divide the Dock Department work among themselves. It appears that a contractor stands little chance of getting anything there unless he has been "highly spoken of" by Chief-Engineer Greene. Let us have all the facts.

A NATIONAL ISSUE.

The approaching session of Congress is awaited with a feeling of buoyant hopefulness by all friends of the American merchant marine. The President is known to entertain progressive views respecting the extension of foreign commerce under the National flag, and it is confidently believed that he will recommend in his message large and enlightened measures for accomplishing that end. From the replies of Republican Congressmen to the direct inquiries addressed to them by our Washington Bureau, it is evident that three-fifths of them are already heartily in favor of legislation for the restoration of the merchant marine, while the remaining two-fifths are simply unprepared to commit themselves prematurely to that policy. It is reasonable to conclude that positive recommendations from the Executive will be taken up with substantial unanimity by the Republican majority. It is also probable that many Democrats as public-spirited as Mr. Cummings, who enthusiastically supports this policy, will be prepared to throw the weight of their influence in favor of any broad and enlightened scheme for restoring the flag to the seas. The prospect for a vigorous winter campaign in favor of American shipping interests is most encouraging.

Legislation that will aim to compass permanent and satisfactory results will naturally follow the lines which have been pursued by other maritime nations in building up their commercial marines at the expense of the American carrying trade. More liberal payments for ocean mail transportation must be authorized in order to enable American steamship lines to compete with foreign lines, which are partly supported in this way. This will be the beginning of a new policy; but other and more direct methods of encouraging the building of ships and the resumption of the carrying trade must also be adopted. A scheme for providing tonnage premiums or bounties for every 1,000 miles sailed may be necessary in order to attract capital and stimulate enterprise. The precise conditions under which these tonnage premiums shall be offered it would be premature to define; but it is reasonable to conclude that the measure must be a large one, and must cover a period of at least fifteen or twenty years. France, Germany, Italy and other nations have adopted this system on a large scale and for long periods; and the United States in order to compete with them will be compelled to make a similar application of the principle. The English system of granting, not only mail subsidies, as in the case of the new Vancouver line, but also reserve payments for vessels that in an emergency can be converted into transports or cruisers, may be introduced advantageously as a practical method of building up an auxiliary navy as well as a commercial marine.

Two general propositions should be maintained if the work of restoring the flag to the seas be seriously undertaken. First, measures must be adopted that will aim at the creation of a permanent commercial marine, under steam and sail, rather than at the temporary relief of the remnant of that marine that is now struggling for existence and rapidly perishing from sheer inanition. Secondly, the aid and encouragement that are afforded must be so liberal as to accomplish adequate rather than tentative results. Small measures affecting a few existing steamship lines will merely involve waste of money. The whole question needs to be lifted out of the trammels and grooves of private interests and elevated to the broad plane of high National policy. The object in view should not be the narrow one of rendering the stock of a few corporations more remunerative than it now is. It should be nothing less than the creation in the near future of a commercial marine that will carry the flag into all seas and develop American trade with all countries. For accomplishing a result so magnificent half-hearted, closely calculated and inadequate measures will be utterly unavailing. A large and permanent policy is needed commensurate with the objects to be secured.

DIPLOMATIC POSSIBILITIES.

There is considerable evidence, both within the reach of the general public if they look in the right place, and also of a sort not quite so accessible, that Secretary Blaine has determined in his own mind the particular enterprise which shall be the distinguishing feature of his administration of the Department of State. A bold, orginal, definite policy, popular with the American Nation, appealing strongly to imagination and sentiment, and securing results of permanent value, is what the country expected of Mr. Blaine when he took office under General Harrison. The Secretary of State will not disappoint that expectation, if he can help it.

The Samoan incident opened the eyes of a great many people to the remarkable change which recent years have wrought in public opinion in this country with regard to the expansion of American influence and power beyond the present limits of our territory. In what direction will our flag first move—northward into Canada, southward across the Rio Grande or to some of the Antilles, or westward over that ocean which, in ten or twenty years, will be the highway of a new and great American commerce—(New-York Sun.

The faithful organ of the Jacksonian Democracy is capable of appreciating those large conceptions of National policy and American destiny which always appealed to the patriotic imagination of "Old Hickory's" chief antagonist and critic, Henry Clay. It would be, we are confident, one of the first journals to welcome a diplomacy of action by which the circle of American influence would be enlarged and the Nation's legitimate functions in the world's work of civilization promoted. It is undoubtedly right when it declares that the Samoan controversy has revealed a remarkable change wrought in American opinion respecting the expansion of National interests. Whether the Administration desires to profit by that revelation and to secure results of permanent value outside the limits of the National domain is not yet clear. There are some signs of a disposition on the part of the State Department to consider the expediency of obtaining coaling-stations in the northern end of Hayti and elsewhere, of looking after the Nicaragua Canal, and of strengthening American influence in Hawaii. There are also indications of its hearty sympathy with the policy of developing trade and improving our diplomatic relations with the South and Central American States. Beyond these problematic signs of possible activity in connection with the creation of the navy and the development of shipping interests, apparently there is nothing that betokens so radical a departure from traditional diplomacy as "The Sun" anticipates.

One thing, however, is clearly shown by the complete change of tone of popular comment upon American diplomacy since Secretary Bayard's retirement from the State Department. The period of inglorious inaction, futile compromises and dishonorable abandonment of National rights has passed. The Republican Administration had not been in power three months before the Samoan controversy was boldly taken up and settled on American principles at Berlin. This was a convincing demonstration that questions involving National honor were to be vigorously and resolutely dealt with. The diplomacy of the State Department on English and Canadian issues remains a sealed book, but journals of both parties alike are assuming with confidence that the interests of the country will not again be compromised and frittered away, as they were under Secretary Bayard's incompetent management. The honor of the country is to be upheld in any negotiations that may be conducted with England or any other European Power. That is the conclusion which Americans with unerring instinct have already reached. Whether or not the Administration is contemplating a series of brilliant strokes in the Antilles, Nicaragua, Hawaii or the South Seas, the country believes, and it has reason to know, that it will have vigorous, self-respecting, and highminded diplomacy under President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

MASSACHUSETTS INTERPRETED.

In certain Massachusetts towns the Republican vote fell short or scarcely exceeded the vote of two years ago, while the Democratic vote showed considerable increase. These were principally towns in which the manufacturing population supplies a large share of the voters. Thereupon the Free Trader cries: "Behold a revolution against protection." At the same time, the machine Democrats cry: "Behold how the secret ballot, for the first time employed this year, sets free thousands of workers from the political tyranny of employers." Now, men and brethren, it will not do for you to use this little morsel of fact as proof to support two contradictory theories.

Either the manufacturing vote was free two years ago or it was not. If the voters were not free, and now change their votes because for the first time they act upon their beliefs, there has been no revolution of opinion about the tariff. Or if they voted according to their convictions two years ago, and also last week, then there was no tyranny over these voters which the Australian ballot has removed. The disputant will have to get on one side or the other of that logical picket fence; the attempt to stand on both sides will be found painful and risky.

If one brings a little honesty and common sense to bear upon the problem, he will first observe that when people are voting for State officers only, who have nothing to do officially with the tariff, they are less likely to express their opinions on the tariff question than when voting for Congressmen and President. Last year Massachusetts voters gave 32,000 plurality for a Republican President, and elected ten Republican Representatives in Congress out of twelve. That expressed pretty distinctly their opinions on the question of protection. This year, having only State issues to vote upon, they cast a smaller vote and give a smaller plurality. A Free Trader is indeed hard up for encouragement who imagines that the latest vote is better proof of opinions on the tariff question than the one cast for Congressmen a year ago.

The comparison made by the Free Traders includes only a few picked towns, casting less than a fifth of the vote of the State. It is quite unnecessary to add that a different selection of towns would have shown different results. In some places the Democratic candidate for Governor lost heavily, according to his friends, because of the unpopularity of his opinions on the tariff. Putting picked figures aside, the fact appears that 90,000 voters, more or less, who voted last year in Massachusetts when the tariff was directly in issue, failed to vote this year when it was not. It ought to be obvious to the meanest understanding that this is scarcely a proof of change of opinion. Also, it should be obvious that a party certain of success is more likely to neglect the duty of voting than a party which befools itself with vain hope that by desperate efforts it may possibly succeed. Of the many thousand voters who failed to vote this year more were Republicans than Democrats. That only proves that the Republican party embraces too many lazy voters, who take victory for granted.

A CRIME AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

"Treason against the United States," says the Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort." Under the last clause of this section why could not repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and fraudulent inspectors of election be held guilty of treason? Certainly, such unmitigated scoundrels adhere to the enemies of the United States, and give them aid and comfort, since they do their best to make a wreck of government by the people. Every monarchist the world over doubtless feels more secure on his throne when he hears of anything which threatens the republican system. Thousands of thorough-going Americans who cherish a deep and abiding love for their country would hold up both hands for such a construction of this section of the Constitution. Or, at all events, they would rejoice at the passage of a law declaring that a conspirator against the ballot-box was a traitor.

One need not be surprised if the chairman of the Democratic Committee of this State dissents from these views. Indeed, it is evident that he holds that the best use a ballot-box can be put to is to be stuffed. Are we doing an injustice to Mr. Edward Murphy, jr.? Those who are laboring under the impression that we are should not fail to read the letter from Troy, which we print this morning. Mr. Murphy resides in Troy, and controls the Troy Democracy as absolutely as the Czar has his own way in St. Petersburg. His will is the party's law in every ward of the city. The caucuses and conventions are run according to his directions. The aspiring Democratic Trojan whom he favors gets ahead in politics; other Democrats in Rensselaer County are relegated to the rear rank. Now, how does Mr. Murphy use his power? Well, as we have already remarked, the facts which our correspondent presents justify the assertion that he holds that the best use a ballot-box can be put to is to be stuffed. People are accustomed to think that the most flagrant outrages upon voters are perpetrated by the Southern Bourbons, and they are correct. But it is clear that the Democracy of Troy under the leadership of Mr. Murphy are as regardless of the cardinal doctrine of fair play at the polls as any of their Southern brethren ever were. No intelligent man can familiarize himself with the way in which the late election in Troy was conducted without having the conclusion forced upon him that fraud defeated General Rogers for the Senatorship. This brave soldier, who risked his life for his country on many a bloody field and has discharged all the trusts of civil life faithfully and skilfully, was swindled out of his election. It was the will of the majority of the voters of the district that he should represent them in the Legislature, but gangs of repeaters brought their will to naught. Glance at the returns from the Sixth Ward as they are reproduced in the letter—for John I. Gilbert and the rest of the Republican State ticket more than 300 votes; for James C. Rogers 25 votes. Was there ever a more palpable cheat?

The next Senate can have no more exigent duty than a thorough investigation of this atrocity. Until the grievous wrong which has been done to the voters of Troy is righted every decent man in the State may well hang his head. It is high time that New-York in all its parts was made too hot for repeaters and related enemies of the common welfare who prey upon the ballot-box.

RESULTS.

It is now plain, as THE TRIBUNE stated directly after the elections, that the Republicans have retained pluralities in Iowa and Ohio except for one candidate in each State. The plurality for the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Ohio, according to latest accounts, is only 41, but all the other candidates except the candidate for Governor have larger pluralities. In Iowa all the State officers elected except the Governor are Republicans, by majorities said to be about ten thousand. This measures the relative strength of parties more correctly than the vote for Governor. Special opposition, in no way touching the general policy of the party, reduced the vote for Governor several thousand below that cast for other Republican candidates, both in Iowa and Ohio.

This does not alter the fact that the failure of many thousand Republicans to vote gave the Democrats their opportunity in nearly all the States voting this fall. Because National issues were not by the voters considered directly involved in the elections this year, Republicans and Protectionists neglected to vote for State officers, and so gave the Democrats an opportunity to claim a "great revolution of public opinion" against the Republican National policy.

UNINTELLIGENT "KICKING."

Are the American people childish? We can hardly believe that they are, and yet many of them often display a spirit that is closely akin to childishness. Take, for instance, the recent outcry against hand-organs and street bands in this city. For a long time we were treated to denunciations of these peripatetic musicians as nuisances, and appeals were made to the city authorities to abate them. At last, acting in accordance with what seemed to be a strong general sentiment, the hand-organs and the street bands were banished, when lo and behold! the fickle public began to protest against the edict of banishment. Apparently the very same people whose nerves had been racked by the strident notes of the "gutter bands" now rose up to ask why the music of the people was interdicted by a soulless municipality. And a great deal of fervid rhetoric was at once let loose in ringing the changes on this theme. All of which seems inconsistent and just a little childish.

Almost the same thing happened in the case of the electric wires. These wires were denounced, and properly denounced, as dangerous to life; and the authorities were loudly called on to suppress at once the electric lighting companies. The companies bowed before the storm of popular indignation, and for a time ceased lighting the streets. Were the "kickers" satisfied? By no means. They at once became vastly indignant because the city was plunged in darkness; and harrowing accounts of the way in which footpads were plying their trade in the unlighted streets were daily recited. The companies were again denounced for their indifference to public comfort and safety in leaving the city in darkness, and there was much angry talk about compelling them to turn on the lights again. All this is characteristic of spoiled children rather than rational men, and indicates that a noisy clamor does not always have much reason behind it.

Doubtless, also, the English sparrow would furnish another case in point, if, for any reason, he should be banished. The very people who have been denouncing him for years in the "kickers' column" of various newspapers would at once turn around and demand his reinstatement. Indeed, a few "kickers" are already complaining that, owing to the alleged recent decrease of this pugnacious little bird, various kinds of caterpillars are in the habit of dropping into their whiskers as they walk through the streets. And, ignoring their former indictment of the sparrow, they loudly call upon him to pick the disagreeable creatures off them.

Americans have been told for many years that they ought to develop the virtue of "kicking." Maybe they ought. Certainly there are plenty of things to "kick" about. But let us at least "kick" intelligently, and with some regard to consistency and reason. Otherwise our "kicking" will be not only ridiculous, but will fail to accomplish any good result.

An interesting piece of news comes from Nicaragua—the announcement that on October 22 the formal breaking of ground for the Nicaragua Canal took place. As a matter of fact, work on the canal has been in progress since June, but for reasons of state the official ceremony was postponed. It occurred in the presence of the Governor of Nicaragua, and appears to have been an important affair. A curious feature was the religious exercises which ensued, the Nicaragua officials and the representatives of the canal company going first to a Catholic and then to a Protestant church. It will be remembered that the Nicaragua Canal Company is operating under a charter granted by the Congress of the United States.

The way of the transgressor is proverbially hard, but up to this time a good many individuals connected with the Dock Department have found it practically easy.

"The Boston Journal" has "yet to see the first man who voted under the new ballot system last Tuesday that would go back to the old method." This appears to be the tenor of all the testimony given in reference to the new way of voting in Massachusetts. The result in that State ought to make a Ballot-Reform law in New-York an absolute certainty at the next session of the Legislature. By the way, before our Legislature has a chance to act, the Massachusetts law will be put to a further test—at the municipal election in Boston on December 10.

Ex-President Cleveland laid the cornerstone of the new Democratic Headquarters in Brooklyn on Wednesday, and Governor Hill wrote regretting his "inability" to be present. Per contra, when Governor Hill spoke in the Brooklyn Academy of Music the other day ex-President Cleveland was unable to attend. What a singular way coincidences have of happening in this world!

Blatherskite Most has evidently forgotten that he is under a suspension of sentence for criminal conspiracy. Judge Cowing should recall the matter to Most's mind.

"The 'impoverished,' the poor, are to be driven from participation in government, as well as those who through misfortune are not educated, if the Republican leaders can have their way, regardless of National or constitutional right!" We take this choice piece of nonsense run mad from "The Albany Union." To demonstrate that it is nonsense run mad one has only to recall the fact that the Republican party is to be credited with the enfranchisement of a race numbering millions—an impoverished race, which through misfortune was not educated. Is it conceivable in the nature of things that that sort of a party will conspire to work any injustice to the weak and unfortunate? No; it is not conceivable.

Boston missed a splendid chance when it failed to arrange for a Sullivan exhibition before the Pan-American delegates.

So complete an embodiment of traditional Indian summer as yesterday's weather furnished would have sufficed to bring back from their happy hunting-grounds a great company of the aboriginal occupiers of Manhattan Island, if they had been within call from Trinity spire. Blue skies, banked with purple haze on the horizon line, sunlight with the brightness of early June, without its glare, and an exhilarating atmosphere that did not contain the faintest premonition of a coming chill, combined to make a perfect summer's day in mid-November. Finer weather for walking, riding or driving could not have been desired by the most cynical misanthrope who had been out of sorts with the climate since the year opened. Not in many years have the suburbs of New-York been so fresh and attractive on the edge of winter as they are now, when there happens to be fine weather for their enjoyment. A phenomenally wet season, with a surplus of rain everywhere from April to November, has kept lawn and roadside clad in the freshest of spring verdure; and wherever there is a display of late autumn flowers like chrysanthemums, the needed touches of color are lavishly supplied to light up the landscape.

It will be a poor brow on the Democratic side of the Ohio Legislature that sweats for a living after the election for United States Senator occurs.

Governor Foraker's sturdy and honest manhood shows well under defeat. He makes no theatrical protestations, either of bitterness or indifference, but instead, he cultivates a philosophical humor and avoids explanations.

How many tons an "if" sometimes weighs. We have just come across one which is more ponderous than the Brooklyn Bridge, plus the Washington monument. This particular "if" is contained in a New-York letter printed in "The Charleston News and Courier." The writer says that Governor Hill may be sent to the United States Senate next year—if—the Democracy has a majority upon the joint ballot.

The Democrats are already talking of a big gerrymander in Ohio. The innate disposition of the members of that party is sure to crop out on the slightest provocation.

Why should the city's dockmasters ever have been allowed to be a law unto themselves? It is in evidence that one of them collected in one year (according to the returns made by him) only a few dollars more than one-third of his comfortable annual salary. Who knows that the same, or something nearly as flagrant, may not be true in the case of all the rest of these officials? And so far as appears, this sort of thing may have been going on ever since the first dockmaster was appointed.

According to ex-Speaker Carlisle, "Cleveland is in the air." There can't be any doubt that that is just where David B. Hill would be glad to keep him for several years to come.

It is to be feared that at the end of the season some of the college football teams will be found to have done the greater part of their kicking before the championship games were called.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. George Bancroft takes a long walk every pleasant afternoon, often with a volume of Shakespeare in his hand.

Mahomet Rechad, brother of the Turkish Sultan and heir to the throne, is described as a miserable-looking specimen of humanity, who is kept under constant surveillance, as though suspected of treason.

The Rev. Dr. William Howe, of Cambridge, Mass., is regaining his health after a serious illness. He is eighty-four years old.

Mr. Ibsen, the Norwegian playwriter, spent much of the summer at the village of Gossensass, in the Tyrol, and a square there has been named Ibsenplatz in honor of him.

While the world at large has been interested of late in various matters of international importance, a change of administration has taken place in a European State which has been left almost unnoticed. The new Regents of the Republic of San Marino, Domenico Battori and Marino Nicolino, have entered upon the discharge of their difficult duties. In their opening address they declared it a fundamental principle of their programme to live in peace with the States of Europe and the rest of the world.

Dr. and Mrs. Le Plongeon, of Brooklyn, the explorers of Yucatan, are lecturing at Cincinnati on the antiquities of the Mayas.

The late Senator Curtius, of Lubeck, was a brother of Professor Ernst Curtius, tutor of "Unser Fritz."

Mr. William E. Russell, who made a strong run this year as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is said to be a prime favorite with newspaper men. "I went to his house one night," says a "Boston Globe" writer, "and pulled the bell. It was after 11 o'clock. I apologized for calling so late, but stated that my paper, which was going to press at 3 o'clock in the morning, wanted a column of his speech. The young statesman and lawyer was completely worn out from a hard day's work, but he finally yielded to my importunities, and while I read his books and smoked one of his choicest cigars he took my place as reporter and wrote out with his own hand a column of 1,800 words, which appeared in the morning paper. I earned my salary pretty easily that night."

Privy Councillor Geffcken, of whom so much was written a year ago, owing to his part in the publication of the diary of Emperor Frederick, has purchased a house in Munich, where he intends to make his future home. He is at present engaged in a literary work.

The Polar travellers, Dr. Kuhhenthal and Dr. Walter, have returned to Hamburg after a successful expedition to the North.

Mrs. Mackay, the "Bonanza Queen," has, writes the London correspondent of "The Manchester Courier" provided, during her absence, the public of London with a gratuitous entertainment of of the most diverting nature. At her open window in Buckingham Palace Gate is a wonderful green parrot which attracts hundreds of people every day to hear him talk. The crowd one Sunday was so great that the policeman had to request the people to move on. "Move on," echoed the parrot, to the intense delight of the mob. "Polly, what is o'clock," asked a man. The parrot pretending to look at the clock, cried out in answer, "Half past 5," and he was right. "How old are you, Polly?" "Don't know; how old are you," was the answer, which of course provoked great merriment, in which the parrot joined. Asked what day of the week it was, the wretch hopped about screaming, "Sunday. Go to prayers. Ora pro nobis." And fell into a paroxysm of laughter, which was quite contagious.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A woman in Missouri boasts that she has been led to the altar ten times. She ought to know her way now without being led. It also occurs to us to remark that, although she has been so frequently led to the altar, the chances are that she wasn't the sacrifice—not by a good deal.

Mrs. Beacon Hill (in an icy whisper)—I beg your pardon, but this is my pew!

The Intruder (gently reproachful)—I am a sister in Christ, and this is my Father's house!

"Er—doubtless. But I have to pay the rent, you know!"—(Boston Times.

"Philadelphia is a metropolis," exclaims a loyal Philadelphian, "while New-York is only a mosaic of hostile races." Perhaps Philadelphia will be a metropolis some day, but just now it is not big enough for a metropolis, and too big for a village. Still, it is a nice, sizable town, and with the improvement of rapid transit would make a good bedroom for New-York.

A curious watch has been brought out in France. The dial is transparent, but there are no works behind it, and the hands appear to move by magic. The secret lies in concealing the works at the edge of the case and communicating the motion to the hands by means of a glass disc, which acts as a toothed wheel. This disc revolves between the front and back of the dial, which are both of glass, and hence its motion is unperceived.—(London Globe.

Word comes of an old Welsh couple each of whom is nearly a hundred years of age, and who have been married seventy-five years. But such cases are becoming so common now that they are hardly worth chronicling. There is nothing said about the old man drinking a pint of whiskey every day for the last fifty years, or about the old lady smoking the strongest tobacco ever since she was a slip of a girl and the absence of these statements robs the incident of nearly all its value. We tell such stories much better in this country.

Had Been Duck Shooting.—Mrs. Blinks—See here Mr. B., I thought you said you had been duck shooting.

Mr. Blinks—Yes, m'dear, been duck (hic) shooting "But these ducks you brought home are tame ducks."

"Y-e-s, m' dear, I tamed 'em after I (hic) shot 'em."—(New-York Weekly.

It is said that the American slang phrase "Jim dandy" is being adopted by the London swells who frequent the music halls of that city. Thus Chicago and London kiss each other.

Hard-Hearted—"This is my maiden effort," she remarked, coyly, as she handed her MS. poem to the editor.

"It reads as if you had made an effort," the editor replied.—(Somerville Journal.

A man with fresh chestnuts went into the office of a humorous weekly the other day, but instead of making a sale was incontinently kicked out. The next time he goes there, he says, he will have stale chestnuts. But it won't do any good. The editor is probably long on stale chestnuts.

They say the County Democracy is buried beyond thought. Rather shallow grave, isn't it?

At the Symphony.—Rural—Who is that long-haired chap, with the short stick in his hand, away up there near the band?

Miss Hanton—That is Herr Nikisch, the conductor.

Rural—Well! well! But say! Where's the brakeman and the baggage-master? Don't they get a shot at this kind of a racket?—(Lowell Citizen.

Our own and only Colonel Fellows is getting the end of acrid reading notices in the out-of-town newspapers. The press knows a big mistake when it sees it.

Biggs—What a confounded fool Shaw was to hang around that young woman all the evening!

Hicks—Oh, get out! You'd do the same thing under the same circumstances.

Biggs—Yes, and that's what makes me so plaguey mad with Shaw.—(Boston Transcript.

The craze for chrysanthemum exhibitions has led the able Editor of "The Arizona Howler" to announce that he will hold a jimson weed exhibition in his back yard in a few days. He says he'll be darned if he is going to take a back seat when it comes to getting prizes for weeds, and he allows that the jimson weeds in his yard will lay over anything in Gila County.

Only One Thing Lacking.—(Mr. Jones had married little Johnny's maiden aunt, and they were at the wedding breakfast.) Little Johnny (to his grandfather)—When are you going to begin on him, grampa?

Grandpa—Begin on who, Johnny?

"On Mr. Jones. I heard you tell grandma he wouldn't be so bad if you could only put some brains in him."

Breakfast was finished without Johnny.—(Texas Siftings.

An able and devoted young clergyman of this city not long ago declined a flattering call to a church in a neighboring city. Shortly afterward a friend asked him why he had not accepted the call. "Oh," he replied, "the church is in such a bad way that I am afraid it will soon die." "You surprise me," said his friend. "I was under the impression that many of its members were wealthy." "That is just the trouble," said the clergyman, "all its members are wealthy, there is not a poor man in it, and a church with no poor people is in my opinion a moribund church."

Good Judges of Character.—Passenger (alighting from cab)—What's the charge?

Cabman—One dollar.

Passenger—Well, that's quite reasonable. I knew by your face you wouldn't try to be extortionate.

Cabman—Thankee. I knew by your face that you'd be too mean to pay more than the legal fare without a lawsuit.—(New-York Weekly.

THE TRANSMIGRATION OF A TUNE.

Silas G. Pratt, one of the best known of American musicians, who recently came to New-York from Chicago, gave an entertainment of a decidedly unique kind last night in Chickering Hall. He called it "The Musical Metempsychosis," the fundamental idea being the exhibition of a melody in the forms which it might have assumed at various times in the history of civilization from the fabled time of the great god Pan down to the present. The melody chosen was that of Stephen C. Foster's song, "My Old Kentucky Home," and barring a few musical anachronisms, it was by various treatments made to suggest the styles of musical composition which prevailed at the times spoken of. This music was incidental to a lecture illustrated with stereopticon pictures in which important historical occurrences were described in a pleasant manner, Mr. Pratt filling the three-fold position of lecturer, performer and composer. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music and was enjoyed by an audience that crowded the hall.

Mr. Pratt's idea is entirely novel and deserves to win a speedy popularity. Many of his pictures are very beautiful, indeed, and half a dozen of his variations of the simple old tune are capital studies of the styles of the past. The comprehensiveness of his scheme can be guessed from the statement that he begins with the melody alone, fancied as coming from the ancient syrinx and ends with a setting of it in the manner of the Magic Fire Scene in Wagner's "Walkuere."

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB EXHIBITION.

To-day and to-morrow the gallery of the Union League Club will be open to those who hold cards of admission, and we advise all holders of these cards to make the most of this opportunity. There is a chance to study Rembrandt's naturalism in an early example which is soon to leave the city for the gallery of its owner, Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago. There is a group of pictures by the Dutch masters of genre, Teniers, Maes, De Hoogh and Van Ostade, and these examples of a hearty realism are accompanied by an admirable collection of modern pictures wherein Delacroix, Millet, Troyon and later comers find an adequate representation. The exhibition of paintings is accompanied by an exhibition of cloisonne enamels and decorated porcelains of the finest quality, which have been lent by Messrs. W. T. Walters, S. P. Avery, Charles A. Dana, Charles S. Smith, Brayton Ives, Thomas B. Clarke and other amateurs. At present we can only note the fact of an exhibition which deserves general and careful attention.

A HINT TO THE INDIAN BUREAU.

From The St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Geronimo has learned to play the banjo. One savage breast is in a fair way to become soothed.

MR. BLAINE BACKED UP BY FACTS.

From The Boston Traveller.

In Mr. Blaine's speech on trusts, in 1888, he maintained, in the first place, that the policy of trusts originated in England, and that success could only be possible in that free-trade country. He also said that as corporations were all creatures of state law and being amenable to the State, if trusts were against public policy and in violation of their charters, the State courts would crush them. Mr. Blaine also said that in all probability these combinations would in a short time assure their own downfall. Every statement and prediction of Mr. Blaine seems likely to be verified. The price current shows the shaky condition of trusts all along the line, and the final decision of the courts of New-York in the Sugar Trust, authorizing its dissolution, is the beginning of the end of this attempt of separate chartered corporations in getting together. Trusts tumble in protected America, but survive in free-trade England.

A NEW TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Up in Canada they are agitating temperance, and it is proposed instead of licensing the seller to license the buyer. When a fellow wants to indulge in a morning toddy he must apply to the revenue officer for a license and pay a fee, and be given a badge which will legally uncork bottles and draw out bungs at his order.

A BIG GUN GETTING THE RANGE.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Because Illinois has not brought her batteries into position for a broadside of grape and canister, ready for the opening of Congress, is no reason why her Cannon